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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/889,182	01/10/2002	Frank Breitling	4121-126	8533
23448	7590 02/16/2006		EXAMINER	
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY / TECHNOLOGY LAW PO BOX 14329			GRUN, JAMES LESLIE	
	I TRIANGLE PARK, NC 2	27709	ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER 1641	
	,			
	x		DATE MAILED: 02/16/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	09/889,182	BREITLING ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	James L. Grun	1641				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the o	orrespondence ac	ddress			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tiruit apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this of (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 Se	eptember 2006 and 20 Decembe	er 2005.				
	action is non-final.	<u></u>				
·—						
closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-14 and 21-24</u> is/are pending in the a	application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-14 and 21-24</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	•					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.					
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>20 September 2005</u> is/are: a)□ accepted or b)⊠ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form P	TO-152.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).				
1. Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received.					
2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received in Applicat	ion No				
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage					
application from the International Bureau						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not receive	∌d.				
Attachment(s)						
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D					
2) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:		O-152)			

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A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 20 December 2005, requesting entry of the response filed 20 September 2005, is acknowledged and has been entered. Claims 1-14 and 21-24 remain in the case.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

The drawings filed 20 September 2005 are objected to for the reason that Fig. 3B (cont'd IV) appears to present a jumbled sequence, evidenced at least by the residues not being consecutively numbered as in the original Figs. Applicant is required to submit acceptable corrected drawings within the time period set in the Office action. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Submission of corrected drawings may no longer be held in abeyance pending the indication of allowable subject matter. Failure to take corrective action within the set period will result in **ABANDONMENT** of the application.

The specification is objected to and claims 1-14 and 21-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, for the reasons of record, that the claims contain subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the

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claimed invention, and which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. As set forth, one would not be assured of the ability to select the desired producer cell(s) from the population because, absent further guidance from applicant, one would be unable to identify and specifically separate the secreting cell(s) from a population of cells which are capable of binding the secreted product.

Applicant's arguments filed 20 September 2005 have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive.

Applicant urges that the invention functions because hybridoma cells, which are generated in a fusion and which survive in HAT medium, necessarily express both antibody and the instant antibody binding protein because unfused normal spleen cells and unfused myeloma cells do not survive. This is not found persuasive for the reasons of record. The mechanics of cell fusion are notoriously well known to the art and to the examiner. However, there is nothing in evidence to support applicant's assumption that surviving hybridomas necessarily express either relevant antibody or the antibody binding protein, let alone both. If as applicant alleges, only cells producing antibodies survive, what would be the need for incorporating antibody binding proteins as in the instant invention for cell selection purposes? Hybridomas survive in the HAT selection medium, period. What other properties are retained by such fused cells would seem to be entirely unpredictable because of the randomness of the fusion process and the random shedding of genetic elements from hybridomas and thus, the need to select relevant cells secreting relevant antibodies from the population of fused cells. As set forth, even if one assumes retention of the antibody binding protein in the hybrid cells, one would not be assured

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of the ability to select the desired producer cell(s) from the population because, absent further guidance from applicant, one would be unable to identify and specifically separate the secreting cell(s) from a population of cells which are all capable of binding the secreted product.

Applicant also urges that the antibody producing cells express antibodies on their surfaces which are pre-bound to the understood "large amount" of antibody binding proteins intracellularly, trapping the antibodies on the expressing cells, and thus that the producing cells can be distinguished from the non-producing cells by fluorescence analysis. This is not supported by any disclosure or evidence of record. There is nothing found to support applicant's assertions of pre-binding or of sufficient quantities of binding protein to effectively bind all antibodies produced. A patent is granted for a completed invention, not the general suggestion of an idea and how that idea might be developed into the claimed invention. In the decision of Genentech Inc. v. Novo Nordisk, 42 USPQ 2d 1001 (CAFC 1997), the court held that: "[p]atent protection is granted in return for an enabling disclosure of an invention, not for vague intimations of general ideas that may or may not be workable" and that "[t]ossing out the mere germ of an idea does not constitute enabling disclosure." The court further stated that: "when there is no disclosure of any specific starting material or of any of the conditions under which a process is to be carried out, undue experimentation is required; there is a failure to meet the enablement requirements that cannot be rectified by asserting that all the disclosure related to the process is within the skill of the art", "[i]t is the specification, not the knowledge of one skilled in the art, that must supply the novel aspects of an invention in order to constitute adequate enablement."

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The specification is objected to and claims 21-24, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, for reasons similar to those of record, because the instant claims contain subject matter which was not described in the specification, as originally filed, in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the invention as is now claimed.

With regard to claims 21-24, the specification, as originally filed, does not provide support for a prior selection of B-lymphocytes for fusion. Although one of skill in the art might realize from reading the disclosure that selected B-lymphocytes are useable in the invention because it is B-lymphocyte-myeloma hybrids which produce antibodies, such possibility of use does not provide explicit or implicit indication to one of skill in the art that selected B-lymphocytes were originally contemplated as part of applicant's invention and such possibility of use does not satisfy the written description requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

Note that a description which renders obvious a claimed invention is not sufficient to satisfy the written description requirement. Applicant is requested to direct the Examiner's attention to specific passages where support for these newly recited limitations can be found in the specification as filed or is required to delete the new matter.

Applicant's arguments filed 20 September 2005 have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive. Notwithstanding applicant's assertions to the contrary, applicant's amendments have not obviated the rejection of these claims for the reasons noted above.

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The art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Fandl et al. (US 6,919,183 B2) was previously cited as Fandl et al. (US 2002/0168702 A1) as teaching a method of cell selection.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James L. Grun, Ph.D., whose telephone number is (571) 272-0821. The examiner can normally be reached on weekdays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Long Le, SPE, can be contacted at (571) 272-0823.

The phone number for official facsimile transmitted communications to TC 1600, Group 1640, is (571) 273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application, or requests to supply missing elements from Office communications, should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-1600.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

James L. Grun, Ph.D. February 10, 2006

LONG V. LE SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1600

02/13/04